

30a. 2088: southern third of the architrave from the portico, bearing the name of Kakhent. (The left end extends slightly beyond the photograph.) The protrusion at the right end rested on half of the southern pillar, and was joined to the middle section by a concealed tenon (see pl. 25c) (a 8062)



30b. 2088: sunk relief figure on ashlar facing the back of portico, north of the doorway. Since the figure is oriented facing into the chapel, it probably represents Pehen-Ptah, son of Kakhent, rather than the tomb owner himself (a 8063)





31a. 2088: displaced northern doorjamb of the entrance to courtyard. The notch in the upper left held a drum lintel. Probably, because his father Ka-khent was the principal owner of the tomb, Pehen-Ptah is anomalously shown entering the door rather than leaving, his arm raised in greeting (a 8059)

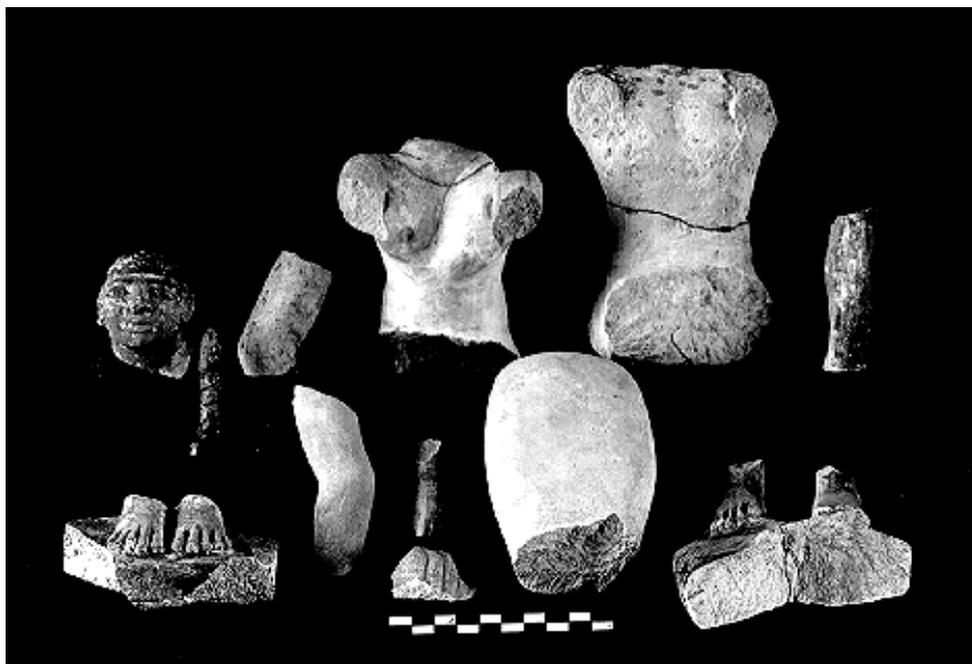


31b. 2088: lintel or cornice from bearing the name and titles of the tomb owner's son, Pehen-Ptah, who made extensive additions to the chapel (b 9029)



31c. 2088: small secondary false door of the woman Ankhimaes, a mortuary priest of Kakhent, built to the right of the entrance to the inner chapel. The same woman is probably represented in one of the tomb's serdab models (see fig. 32) (c 14257)

32a. 2088: fragments of models. From upper left: 38-4-10, 38-4-14, 38-4-12, 38-4-6, 38-4-8, 38-4-13; lower row from left: 38-4-9, 38-4-18, 38-4-15 (upper), 38-4-16 (lower), 38-4-7, 38-4-11 (b 8996)



32b. 2088, 2091, and 2230: serdab models and statues. From left, 39-3-8, 39-3-5, 39-3-6 (above), 39-3-9 (below) and 39-3-3 (below) (b 9063)



32c. 2088: double model of two women pounding (right) and sieving grain, 38-4-2 (b 8988)



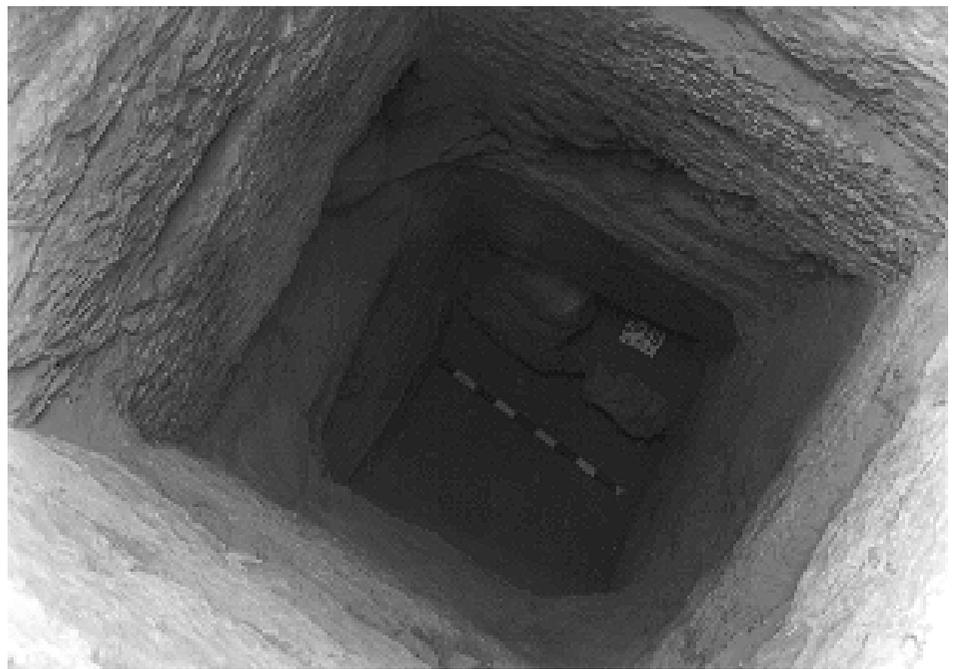
32d. 2088: serdab model of a man carrying two (or more) jars, 38-4-5 (b 8994)



33a. 2088: two views of a serdab model of a man sieving grain, 39-3-4 (b 9083, 9085)



33b. 2088: upper part of model of woman, probably grinding grain, 38-4-4 (c 14231)



33c. 2088 a: shaft and blocking of leaning slabs bound with plaster, Reisner's type v e(1). The blocking was penetrated in the upper right; the label is in the hole. Note the regularly spaced footholds in the walls of the shaft (c 14160)

34a. 2088 e: shaft and burial chamber. The shaft was lined with rubble, but the walls of the burial chamber were better built, of masonry, in order to support the roof, which was of slabs when the shaft was excavated, but is now missing (rg 14-30, 1989)

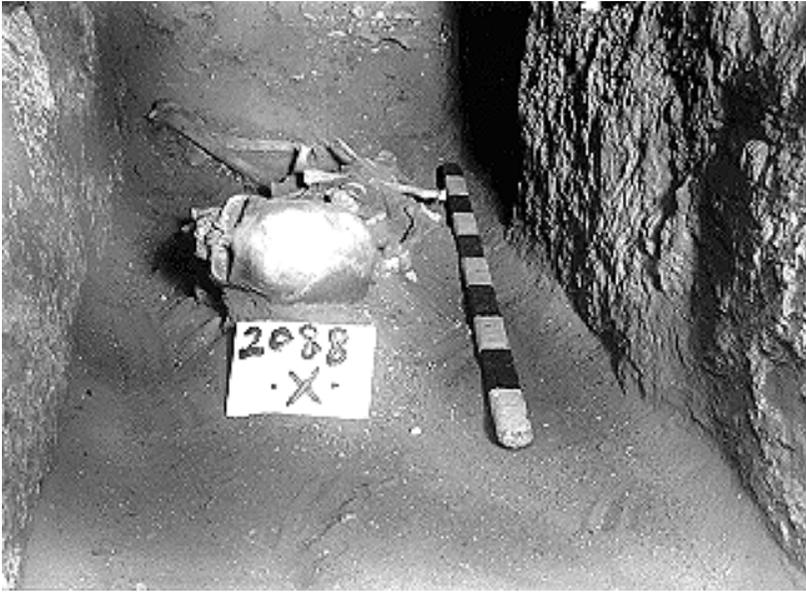


34b. 2088 d: tightly contracted skeletally adult burial. The hole in right ramus of the mandible was almost certainly made after death (c 14161)



34c. 2088 f: burial, possibly of an older adult, with moderate to severe osteoarthritis. Although characterized as "contracted" in Reisner's summaries, this skeleton is perhaps better described as "tightly contracted" (see pl. 34b) (c 14162)





35a. 2088 x: leg-contracted skeletally adult burial. The head may be resting on a stone pillow (c 14163)



35b. 2088b a: the burial was described as a child by the excavator; perhaps because of its small size. The skeleton appears to be fully adult (c 14165)



35c. 2088: view from the southwest, illustrating its stepped casing and the rubble construction along its southern face. At the lower left is 2089, also with stepped casing. The southernmost of three intrusive shafts and burial chambers between the mastabas is visible (rg 14-31, 1989)



36a. 2089: entrance and L-shaped chapel with two false doors. Behind, shafts a and b flank a small serdab chapel. The entire mastaba, with the exception of the entrance and chapel, was reduced to a uniform level during Phase ii, so that the wall in the background could be built over it to support the corridor roof of 2091 (rg 10-27, 1989)



36b. 2089: view through the largely buried entrance doorway. Beneath the drum lintel, the lintel, jambs and part of the tablet of the northern false door are visible. A small opening at the top of the tablet is the serdab slot. The entrance and chapel of this tomb were buried by four intrusive shafts and burial chambers (amr, 1990)



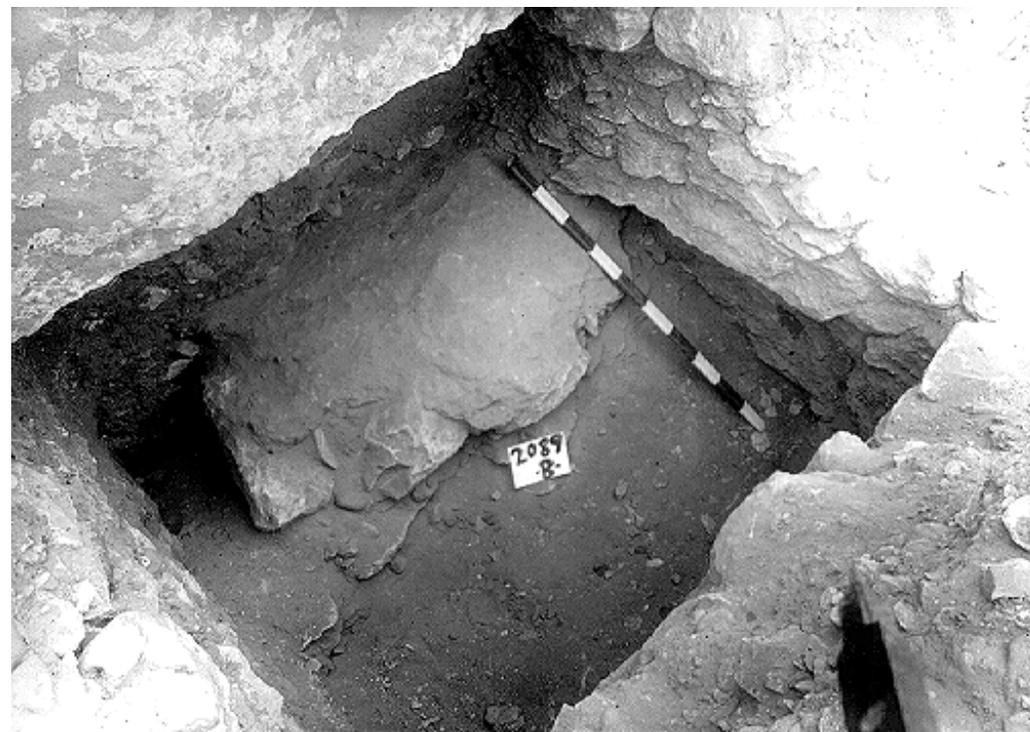
37a. 2089 a: burial chamber, containing a wooden coffin with a *kerst* lid (a 7985)



37b. 2088 a: burial after the removal of the lid and side board of the coffin. The body is half contracted and thickly wrapped in linen. In the southwest corner of the coffin is a cylinder jar with a hieratic inscription in black ink, containing resinous remains (a 8011)



38a. 2088 A: detail of coffin and the cylinder jar inside it (b 8959)



38b. 2089 b: chamber, type 7 b(1), built in the shaft of rubble roofed with slabs. The block at upper left is part of the later wall of 2091 which bridges the top of this shaft (see pl. 40d) (b 8952)



38c. 2089 b: skeletally adult burial (described as "young" by the excavators) with contracted legs. The overlying chamber has been removed except at the north end (b 8955)



38d. 2089 c: contracted skeleton, possibly female (c 14150)



39a. 2089 e: tightly contracted, skeletally adult burial, possibly male, based on the definition of the supraorbital torus. The notes record traces of wood, perhaps belonging to a decayed coffin (c 14151)



39b. 2089a: eroded remains of a mastaba built in the angle between 2091 and 2089. Excavations records indicate that there was a small recessed chapel with a central false door to the right of the photo scale (rg 10-21, 1989)



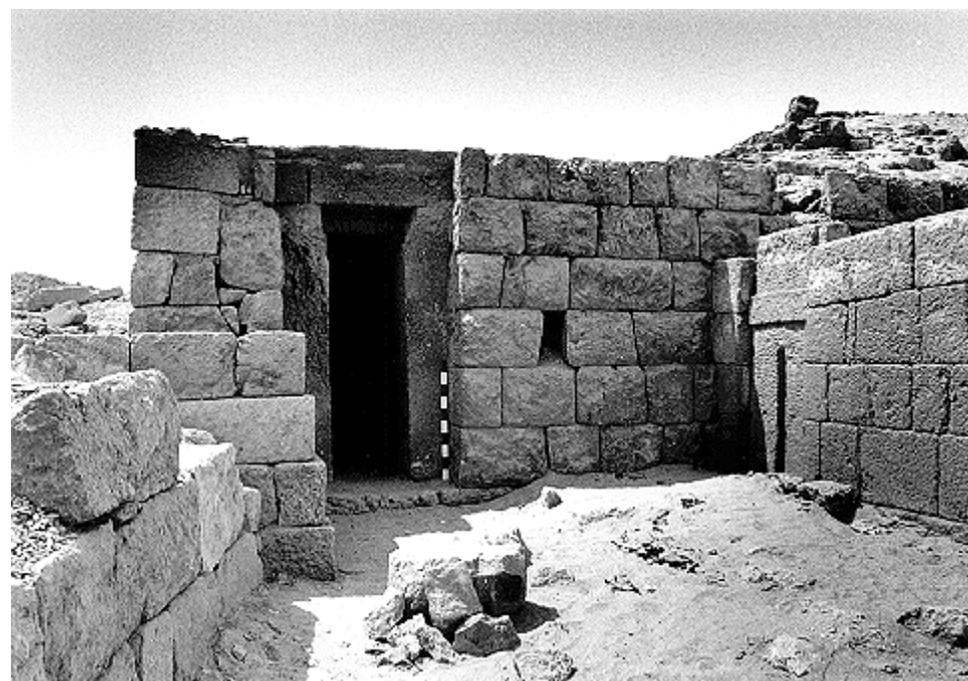
39c. 2089a a: blocking of Reisner's type v e(2), "a horizontal slab on which rests a leaning slab, completed with rubble bound with mud" (c 14288)



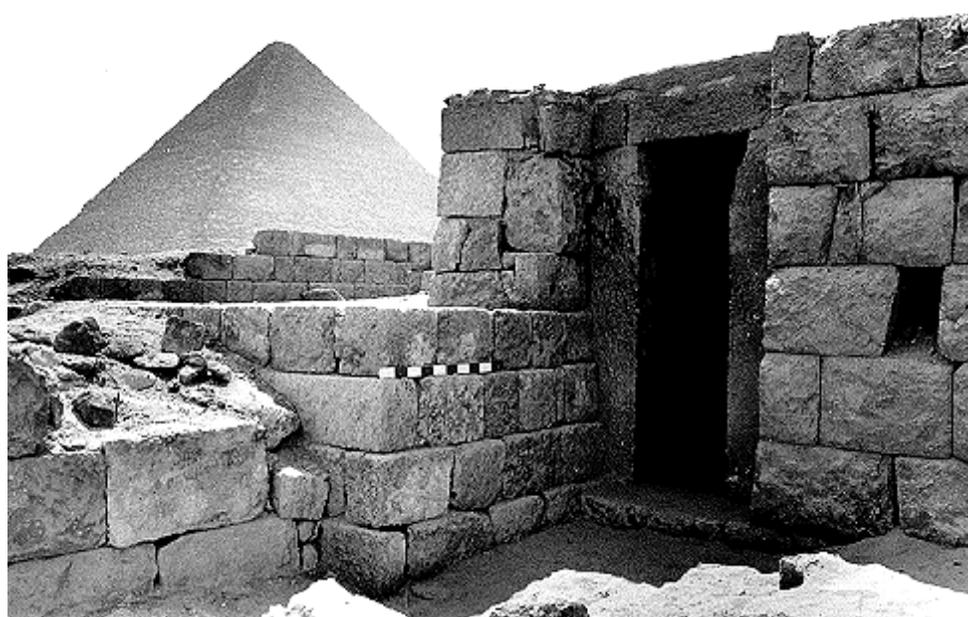
39d. 2089a a: a tightly-contracted skeleton with its head on a stone pillow. Though described by the excavator as "small," the skeleton is clearly adult, as indicated by the fused femoral and tibial epiphyses (c 14297)



40a. 2089a b: contracted skeleton, probably of an adult under the age of 40 (b 9102)



40b. 2091: northern entrance, with the stepped corner of 2089 left of the doorway showing the level to which it was reduced when the east wall supporting the 2091 corridor was built over it. When this doorway was moved from the south, its jambs of the doorway were cut back at the top so that the lower lintel could be accommodated in a narrower space. (The more prominent upper lintel, and the course of blocks to the left of it, were restored after excavation.) The lowest course of stone of the original mastaba was apparently left in place as a threshold. At right is 2097', with its southern false door (rg 23-6, 1989)



40c. 2091: northern entrance and, left of it, the north end of the corridor support wall built over 2089. At the lower left, 2098 abuts against 2089; the pyramid above is that of Khufu (rg 23-8, 1989)



40d. 2091: east face wall supporting the corridor roofing, which was constructed over the reduced mastaba 2089, and had to bridge shaft 2089 b. The actual bridge was an unusually large block; three smaller blocks were laid above it to even the coursing (rg 10-13, 1989)



41a. 2091: longer of the two displaced architraves, which probably was the original support for the chapel roof. Kapi is given the titles "Overseer of tens of the palace," "Assistant of the palace," and "One daily beloved of his lord" (a 8209)



41b. 2091: shorter of the two displaced architraves, which may have served as a cornice over the southern entrance. Kapi is given the titles "Overseer of missions of the palace," and "One venerated before his lord" (a 8210)



41c. 2091: eastern facade of the eastern extension, probably a blocked southern doorway. (The upper course, left of the photo scale, is restored.) That this extension was built against 2089 before it was reduced in height is demonstrated by the awkward way its right corner is supported where one of the stepped facade blocks has been removed. The contrast between the rough finish of the blocks in the central area, where the doorway would have been, and the smoother blocks to the left is also suggestive (rg 10-17, 1989)



41d. 2091: east wall of the corridor, south end, showing the state of the figures of Kapi, Khamernernebt, and their three daughters soon after the mastaba's excavation by the Ballard expedition (1905-06) (Hearst Negative b 13012)



42a. 2091: east wall of the corridor, south end, showing the state of figures of Kapi and his family on March 28, 1931 (a 6457)



42b. 2091: east wall of the corridor, south end, showing the present state of Kapi and his family at the south end of the eastern corridor wall (rg 15-7, 1989)



43a. 2091: west wall of corridor, showing the present state of the plaster-cut decoration, in which men are depicted driving cattle (rg 15-4, 1989)



43b. 2091: east and north faces of the pillar, viewed from the south end of the entrance corridor. They depict Kapi (left) and his wife Khamerernebt (right). Although the orientation of the figures is conventional, away from the inner part of the chapel and towards the entrance, their comparative scales suggest that they were meant to be seen as a couple in a single scene, facing one another (rg 20-20)